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REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 12th September 1885.

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Floods in Ghatal ... 1159	The Uriya Translator to Government ... ib.
The redistribution of munsifs in Midnapore ... ib.	Death of the Minor Chief of Dhenkanal ... 1172
The acquisition of lands ... ib.	Mr. Grant, Magistrate of Balasore ... ib.
	Examination of the Road Cess Accounts in Balasore ... ib.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar ...	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto ...	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
3	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	800	22nd August 1885.
4	"Purva Darpan"	Ditto ...	700	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
5	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta ...	700	7th September 1885.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	102	4th ditto.
7	"Bangabási"	Ditto ...	20,000	5th ditto.
8	"Bháratbási"	Ditto ...	3,000	5th ditto.
9	"Bhárat Mihir"	Ditto ...	2,500	3rd ditto.
10	"Bherí and Kushadaha"	Ditto ...	.....	4th ditto.
11	"Burdwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	302	1st ditto.
12	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	31st August 1885.
13	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca ...	450	6th September 1885.
14	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	825	4th ditto.
15	"Grámvartá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly ...	500	5th ditto.
16	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	
17	"Mussulman Bandhu"	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....
18	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore ...	508	
19	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....
20	"Nava Medini"	Midnapore ...	.....	5th ditto.
21	"Navavibhakar"	Calcutta ...	1,000	7th ditto.
22	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	450	
23	"Pataká"	Calcutta ...	1,100	4th ditto.
24	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	995	4th ditto.
25	"Pratikár"	Berhampore ...	600	4th ditto.
26	"Purva Bangabási"	Noakholly ...	.....
27	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore ...	205	3rd ditto.
28	"Sádháraní"	Calcutta ...	812	6th ditto.
29	"Sahachar"	Ditto ...	500	2nd ditto.
30	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	2,350	7th ditto.
31	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	5th ditto.
32	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	400	29th August & 5th September 1885.
33	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	7th September 1885.
34	"Sudhápán"	Calcutta ...	.....
35	"Sulabha Samáchár"	Ditto ...	3,000	29th August & 5th September 1885.
36	"Surabhi"	Ditto ...	700	8th September 1885.
<i>Daily.</i>				
37	"Dainik"	Calcutta ...	7,000	6th to 10th September 1885.
38	"Samvád Prabháhar"	Ditto ...	200	5th to 11th ditto.
39	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	7th to 9th & 11th September 1885.
40	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto ...	625	3rd to 9th September 1885.
41	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto ...	500	
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
42	"Kshatriya Pratika"	Patna ...	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
43	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....
45	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	3rd September 1885.
46	"Sár Sudhámidhi"	Ditto ...	500	7th ditto.
47	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	4,500	5th ditto.
48	"Hindi Samáchár"	Bhagulpore ...	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
49	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta ...	250	4th September 1885.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
50	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	196	
51	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar ...	150	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
52	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
53	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	212	5th to 11th September 1885.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
54	"Taraka"	Calcutta ...	.....	September 1885.
55	"Shikshábandhu"	Ditto ...	.....
56	"Pradip"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
57	"Utkal Dipiká"	Cuttack ...	200	29th August 1885.
58	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	116	1st September 1885.
59	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto ...	205	27th August 1885.
60	"Sebaka"	Cuttack ...	200	21st & 29th Aug. & 5th Sept. 1885.

POLITICAL.

THE *Urdu Guide*, of the 5th September, says that England, France, and Germany all command the Khedive.

URDU GUIDE,
Sept. 5th, 1885.

Egypt. The money earned by the Egyptian cultivators is finding its way into the pockets of the European usurers. The Egyptian officials do not know well the condition of the country. It is not probable that Egypt will enjoy the blessings of peace under these circumstances.

2. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 7th September, says that though the fear of immediate danger has been removed by Russia's giving up her claims to the Zulfikar Pass, and by her peace with England and Afghanistan, the fear of future danger has not been removed. Russia will never tolerate British dominion in India. The announcement by the Russian Government that the Czar will be installed as the Emperor of Central Asia, and that he will try to occupy all the dominions that were occupied by Tamerlane, shows Russia's desire to be supreme in Asia. The writer desires that England should be always prepared to frustrate the ambitious projects of Russia. India is the chief goal of Russia's ambition. She must be brought to her senses as soon as she casts her looks upon India. If after mighty England has stood with her 200 millions of native subjects at the impregnable frontier of her Indian empire, Russia continues to cherish her dream of empire, she may be slighted as mad. The writer is very glad that the frontier is being garrisoned.

SOM PRAKASH,
Sept. 7th, 1885.

3. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 7th September, says that Russia professes to have no intention to invade India, and accounts for her steady advance in Central Asia by referring to the force of circumstances which has at length brought her near the Afghan frontier. But even if her professions be true, the policy which is now being pursued by England towards Afghanistan is such that Russia will have to fight against Afghanistan, or to give up her Central Asian Empire. Russia has established her rule in Central Asia by military force, by which it has put down the turbulent people of that region. Under Russian rule the people of Central Asia are entrusted with the internal administration of their country, while all military power remains in the hands of the Russians. It is therefore extremely necessary for Russia to retain unimpaired its military ascendancy over her Central Asian subjects. This ascendancy has not been up to this time injured in any way; on the contrary it has gone on increasing. The fighting at Panjdeh has still further increased it. The people of Central Asia probably believe that at Panjdeh Russia defeated not only the Afghans but the English also. It is thus clear that Russia will do her utmost to preserve this ascendancy. But the object of the present English policy is to destroy it. Russia has abandoned all claims to the Zulfikar Pass, and yet the English as well as the Ameer are making vast warlike preparations. The people of Central Asia will naturally conclude from all this that these hostile demonstrations are directed against Russia. The Ameer is thus being made to pose as an enemy of Russia. The effect of this will be that either Russia will have to humble the Ameer or to suffer a diminution of her prestige in Central Asia. In the event of the former course being adopted by Russia, the Indian Government will have to come to the aid of the Ameer. Nobody could make any objection if the British Government would content itself with only guarding the Indian frontier at even an enormous cost, because it would be its duty to do so whether or not Russia came to India. But it is one thing to defend the Indian frontier and quite another to go out in Afghanistan to fight with Russia. Even if the latter course

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Sept. 7th, 1885.

were absolutely necessary, the present policy of Government would be intelligible. But there exists no such necessity. The object of the present English policy towards Russia is not therefore to check her advance, but to destroy Russian supremacy in Central Asia, and further to avoid the necessity which Government might be under of granting rights and privileges to the people of India, if it were called upon to oppose Russia at the frontier. Under these circumstances, it will be extremely unjust to make the impoverished people of India pay for undertakings in which they have no interest, but which, on the contrary, are calculated to injure them.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Sept. 7th, 1885.

4. The same paper says that it is really difficult for the people of India to know how they should conduct themselves towards Government. If they rebel, they are punished, and if they show loyalty, Government is not pleased with them. What is to be done under the circumstances? In the days of the East India Company the people were not rigorously ruled; officials loved the people; there was not excessive taxation, and the laws were not pervaded by a spirit of partiality. People found a remedy whenever they were oppressed. But their misfortune commenced from the day the Queen assumed the direct government of the country. The people showed great loyalty when the Duke of Edinburgh came to India, but new taxes were shortly afterwards imposed upon them. Lord Mayo's Administration was extremely rigorous. There was an outburst of loyalty when the Prince of Wales visited India. Lord Lytton came and inaugurated his oppressive rule. When the Imperial Assemblage was held, the people gave proof of their loyalty. A terrible famine devastated the land, but Government remained indifferent to the sufferings of the people. The rigour of the administration was increased, the Arms Act, the Press Act, and new taxes made their appearance. Lastly, as soon as it appeared that a war with Russia was probable, the people and the princes of India came forward with offers of money and troops to assist the Government. But the authorities have already begun to show indifference in the matter of promoting the happiness and prosperity of the people. Works of public improvement and utility are to be stopped, and the *Pioneer* hints that Government will abrogate the Permanent Settlement of land.

SURABHI,
Sept. 8th, 1885.

5. The *Surabhi*, of the 8th September, says that history teaches that Russia has always consented to the fixing of boundaries of her dominions, but has in practice always gone beyond them. It is true that even if a peace is concluded with Russia, preparations must be made for war, and the number of troops should be increased. But if immediately after peace the English Government makes preparations for war, Russia will know that peace is only a delusion, and she also will make preparations for war. When both England and Russia are trying to establish dominion in Asia, peace between them is not probable. England is trying to establish influence over the Ameer of Afghanistan, but Russia is trying to attach to herself the people of Afghanistan. Lord Randolph Churchill has strong faith in the friendship of the Ameer. But the Ameer will remain the friend of England only so long as he is supplied with money. Lord Randolph Churchill understands that Russia has consented to the proposal of peace, because she wants to make more thorough preparations for war by gaining time.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
August 29th, 1885.

6. The *Sulabh Samachar*, of the 29th August, asks the Lieutenant-Governor as to whether he makes any distinction between natives and Europeans. The writer

Sir Rivers Thompson.

thinks that His Honor loves his countrymen more than the natives. Does not this show that he is a narrow-minded man? Such should not be the sentiment of a representative of the Queen.

7. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 1st September, says that the Rani of Tikari applied to the Board. But

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Sept. 1st, 1885.

The Tikari case.

the Board has sanctioned what Mr. Bolton did. She will enjoy the income of her estate while it will be managed by the Court of Wards. The writer asks what crime has the Rani committed that her estates should thus be confiscated? The Board has heard of the oppression practised by Mr. Bolton, but it approves of what he has done. What can be more arbitrary than this?

8. The same paper says that the descendants of the ancient heroes

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

of India have degenerated so far that they shrink back with fear when the name of war is mentioned. The English do not trust natives, and do not enlist them as officers in the army. Agitations on this subject have proved unsuccessful. But the writer is glad to hear that the Queen proposes to establish a Military College in India for the training of the higher classes of natives in the art of war. The news is too good to be true.

9. The same paper says that the Boinchi road is a monument of the

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

The Boinchi road.

liberality of the late Saradaprasad Baboo, the zemindar of Chakdighi. Government spends four to five thousand rupees every year for the repairs of this road, which extends only for 15 miles, yet during the rainy season it becomes impassable. The writer hopes that the authorities will look into the cause of this.

10. The same paper says that Lord Randolph Churchill attacked the

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

policy of Lord Ripon in his speech on the Indian Budget. But Lord Ripon in a speech at Bolton has said that the people of India will say whether his policy was good or not. Lord Ripon was right. The people of India know how the short administration of Lord Ripon has benefited the English Government.

11. The same paper says that the *aus* crop in the riparian villages

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

Famine in Burdwan.

in the district of Burdwan has been destroyed, and that a portion of the *aman* crop too has met with the same fate. The incessant rains are likely to injure the crops on high lands too. In some of the thanas there is scarcity this year, and there is a likelihood of its spreading over the whole district.

12. The same paper publishes a letter from Baboo Jogendra Nath

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

Krishna Sircar.

Banerjee, who complains that some of the newspapers of Bengal have represented the case of Krishna Sircar in such a way as to create an impression that he was never a madman, and that he never bit Bidhu Dasi. To remove the impression thus produced, the writer publishes the statements of Baboo Vihari Lal Misra, zemindar and a Municipal Commissioner of Burdwan, of Baboo Rojoni Kanta Chatterji, Pleader, Judge's Court, Baboo Jagadbandhu Ghosh, Muktear, Baboo Jadabendra Mozumdar, Muktear, Baboo Vihari Lal Datta, Muktear, Baboo Nava Gopal Basut Pleader, and Munshi Abdul Gaffur, Muktear.

13. A correspondent of the same paper complains that the people of

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

The want of a letter-box at Ichhapur.

Ichhapur applied to the Postmaster-General for a letter-box in their village, but in vain. Why are these applications not granted? Are the villagers not subjects of the Government?

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Sept. 1st, 1885.

SAHACHAR,
Sept. 2nd, 1885.

14. A correspondent of the same paper contradicts the statement that the new Police Inspector of Cutwa has passed an order that no one will be allowed to appear in the streets after 10 P.M.

The Inspector of Police, Cutwa.

15. The *Sahachar*, of the 2nd September, says that a reduction of 26 thousand rupees has been made in the expenditure upon primary and aided schools.

Reduction of educational expenditure.

But the Lieutenant-Governor has not ventured to reduce the expenditure incurred for the schools for European and Eurasian boys. From the remark of Sir Rivers Thompson that the expenditure upon the European schools cannot be permanently diminished, the writer apprehends that the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the expenditure upon the native schools can be permanently reduced. When the increased military expenditure will, according to the statement of the Secretary of State, be permanent, expenditure on many things, and among others, that on education, will be permanently diminished. This is evident from Sir Rivers Thompson's words. Sir Rivers Thompson has shrunk back from reducing the expenditure on European schools owing to the fear of Anglo-Indians. The educational expenditure of no country is so small as that of India. The Home Government will spend this year about three crores and 50 lakhs of rupees upon education in Great Britain and Ireland. On that scale of expenditure seven crores of rupees should be spent upon education in Bengal, whose population is twice that of the above countries.

But far from their being such a scale of expenditure, out of the sum of three lakhs and 87 thousands of rupees, which was allotted for educational expenditure, 99 thousands of rupees have been deducted. What can be more regrettable than that? When Government has reduced the educational expenditure, it should have reduced some of its most expensive items. Had the writer been entrusted with the making of arrangements, he would have reduced the large salaries of the Director of Public Instruction and of the Circle Inspectors. There is no necessity of employing European Inspectors on the present large salaries. Business will be smoothly managed if native Inspectors are employed on smaller salaries. It has been proved that Baboos Radhika Prasanna and Brahma Mohun are in no way inferior to Messrs. Bellett and Martin. There is also no necessity of keeping English Professors in Government Colleges on large salaries. The results shewn by the Metropolitan Institution proves that native Professors can satisfactorily teach College classes. But Government would not proceed in this manner, but would, according to its constant practice, only reduce small items of expenditure. The expenditure on the primary and aided schools should not be reduced. The money spent by Government upon primary education is not sufficient. Reduction of that small expenditure is much to be regretted. Liberals like Mr. Chamberlain are trying in England to make Government bear the whole cost of primary education. The progress of education in the country depends in a considerable measure on the granting of State aid to schools. The people of this country maintain schools if they receive small grants from Government. It is owing to the system of grants-in-aid that education is making such rapid progress in this country. It is a very wrong act on the part of Government to reduce the expenditure on the aided schools. Impeding the progress of education in the country is desirable neither for Government nor for the people. Sir Rivers Thompson should have explained this to the Viceroy, and desisted from reducing the educational expenditure. Government should keep the educational expenditure at the same figure as before, if there is any means of doing so.

16. The same paper says that it is said that Lord Randolph Churchill

The India Council and the introduction of the representative system into India.

wants to abolish the India Council, and thus make the power of the Secretary of State unfettered. Though Indians do not derive any benefit from the members of the India Council, the writer does not desire to entrust a man like Lord Randolph Churchill with the monopoly of power. A Churchill would do greater mischief than the 15 Anglo-Indian members of the India Council. The Council should not be abolished, but its members should be appointed on the elective system. Had Indian affairs been discussed like other affairs in Parliament, the writer would have recommended the abolition of the India Council, and entrusted a Parliamentary Committee with the supervision of Indian administration. If it is desired to improve the system of Indian administration, the representative system should be introduced into the country, and the members of the Legislative Councils of the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors should be elected. Without this the system of Indian administration will not really improve.

SAHACHAR,
Sept. 2nd, 1885.

17. The same paper says that the country will not derive any benefit

The proposed Commission to enquire into the administration of India.

from the Secretary of State's proposed Commission to enquire into the present system of Indian administration. It is very easy to see how India can be benefited. India will be benefited if Lord Ripon's policy is followed. A Commission, whether it benefits the country or not, would be very costly.

SAHACHAR.

18. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 3rd September, thanks Lady

Lady Dufferin.

Dufferin for her noble efforts to save native ladies from untimely death, due to

their unwillingness in some cases to consult male doctors. Her Ladyship is trying to supply them with female medical aid. The movement set on foot by Her Ladyship has the hearty sympathy of the writer. Though Her Ladyship will not permanently remain in India, others are sure to take up the work after her.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Sept. 3rd, 1885.

19. The *Bharat Mihir*, of the 3rd September, refers to the rumour

Sir Alfred Lyall and Mr. Laidman.

that Sir Alfred Lyall has made up his mind not to inflict any punishment upon

Mr. Laidman, and that he has come to this decision owing to the petition submitted to him on behalf of that official. The writer says that there is no reason to disbelieve this rumour, both Sir Alfred and Mr. Laidman being civilians. What is there again to show that Sir Alfred would have punished Mr. Laidman but for the petition in question? There is nothing in that petition which could justify his pardoning Mr. Laidman.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Sept. 3rd, 1885.

20. The same paper remarks, in reference to the Government resolution

The Bengal Jails.

on the last Bengal Jail report, that it is impossible to glean the true facts from official

reports. Are the acts of oppression and injustice committed in the Jails ever mentioned in these reports, and are they ever redressed? It is impossible to describe in words the dreadful character of the Jails in Bengal.

BHARAT MIHIR.

21. The same paper says, on the authority of the *Indian Nation*,

Sir Rivers Thompson's pay during his absence on leave.

that the Viceroy has recorded a resolution, directing that Sir Rivers Thompson be

allowed full pay for the period of his absence on leave. The rules of the Civil Leave Code on this point have thus been disregarded. His Excellency has no power to sanction any departure from the Financial Code without the permission of the Secretary of State for India. Was the required permission obtained in this instance?

BHARAT MIHIR.

22. The same paper says that it is impossible to describe in a few

Oppression by Europeans.

words the manifold oppression which natives of this country are subjected to at the hands

BHARAT MIHIR.

of Europeans. But no remedy for this state of things readily suggests itself to the mind. Government indirectly encourages this oppression. Who is to listen to the complaints of the people? The subject should receive consideration.

BHARAT MITRA,
Sept. 3rd, 1885.

23. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 3rd September, says that Government should try to prevent the destruction of cows which are so useful to Indians.

Protection of cows.

PATAKA,
Sept. 4th, 1885.

24. The *Patākā*, of the 4th September, referring to the Punjab Government's proposal to employ Eurasian females as clerks in the Postal Department, asks how will natives live if Eurasian males and females monopolize all posts?

PATAKA.

25. The same paper says that the authority of Pundit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna in the selection of Sanskrit and Bengali text-books for the University is supreme. Referring to the rumour that he is preparing a Sanskrit text-book, the writer asks whether the pundit means to select it as a text-book by judging of its merit himself.

PATAKA.

26. The same paper approves of the appointment of Baboo Radika Prasanna Mookerjee, the Officiating Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as Secretary of the Bethune Girls' School during the absence of Mr. Monmohun Ghose from the country. The school is not useful in proportion to the money spent upon it. The writer hopes that the able and experienced new Secretary will fearlessly introduce such reforms as may be necessary after proper enquiries into the condition of the school.

PATAKA.

27. The same paper says that Sir Alfred Lyall will lose the reverence of Indians if he pardons Mr. Laidman. How will Mr. Laidman have been taught a lesson if Sir Alfred Lyall lets him off owing to the prayer of a few Anglo-Indians and a few senseless natives?

PATAKA.

28. The same paper says that many persons are being devoured by wild beasts and many persons are being punished owing to the Arms Act. The writer is glad that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has ordered that the law should not be rigorously enforced in cases of violation of petty rules under the Arms Act. Will not the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal pass similar orders?

PATAKA.

29. The same paper says that Midnapore has become covered with water owing to the overflowing of the Kasai, the Shilai, the Keleghai and other rivers. The inhabitants are somehow saving their lives by living on trees, but they have no food upon which to subsist in future. The Rajah of Narajol is deserving of thanks for trying his best to help the people of that place. But of what avail will be the assistance of one or two zemindars when the largest portion of the district is flooded? Government should attend to the matter. The writer is sorry that Government is not giving proper attention to it.

PATAKA.

30. The same paper says that Indians have become so weak owing to starvation that they cannot bear the weight of arms. It is strange that the English do not take pity upon such poor creatures. But however weak Indians may be, they are loyal. If Government gives them arms they will not rise against it. Government may easily take away arms from Indians if they

Trusting Indians with arms.

make an improper use of them. There is no harm in making a trial by trusting Indians with arms.

31. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 4th September, learns from the *Bombay Gazette* that a military college is likely to be established in India for training Native Princes and natives of higher ranks in the art of war. The writer does not understand which way the wind blows. He cannot believe that the Government which has disarmed the people will entrust a section of it with arms.

ARYA DARPAN,
Sept. 4th, 1885.

32. The *Bheri*, of the 4th September, says that Lord Ripon was appointed by the Liberal Ministry, and so the Conservative Secretary of State, Lord Randolph Churchill, is not expected to praise him. Lord Ripon instead of imposing fresh burdens on the people, reduced the salt tax. He did not borrow capital for the construction of frontier railways. He did not waste the resources of India by increasing the strength of the army. These are the reasons why Lord Churchill is so incensed against Lord Ripon. His Lordship says that Lord Ripon slept under the influence of a narcotic, and forgot to take any steps to prevent Russian aggression. A native would express regret if he said to his servant in a fit of passion: "You were sleeping: you have taken wine!" But Lord Randolph did not shrink from using such language against a noble man who ruled like a father 270 millions of men.

BHERI
Sept. 4th, 1885.

33. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette*, of the 4th September, says that a branch of the Dwarakeswara river in Jahanabad flows past the villages of Kayarapara, Teghari, Basantapur, and Khanakul Kishnagore, and falls into the Rupnarain. This branch of the river requires dredging.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Sept. 4th, 1885.

34. A correspondent of the same paper is loud in the praise of Baboo Radhakanta Bannerjee, the Deputy Magistrate of Culna, who, while at Burdwan, did much to relieve the distress prevailing there.

EDUCATION GAZETTE.

35. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 4th September, says that Lord Kimberley was opposed to the present constitution of the India Council, and that Lord Randolph Churchill is also opposed to it. Then why does the Council exist? Its retired Anglo-Indians members who get fat pay and pension are opposed to its abolition, because they gain by its existence. They do not understand how the Council is injurious to the interests both of India and of England. People now think that assumption of the direct government of India by the Queen was only a hoax. Such a belief is for the good neither of India nor of England.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Sept. 4th, 1885.

36. The same paper says that as long as arrangements are not made for irrigation in this country, the crops cannot be saved in a period of drought. Again how to preserve the crops from rotting when the rainfall is excessive? The *Englishman* made a proposal some time ago for the conservation of water, that is, instead of allowing the surplus water to find its way to the sea, to collect it in reservoirs for use in seasons of drought. The Government is in financial difficulties. The writer cannot therefore venture to ask Government to carry out the proposal. But the matter is important. Hence the writer draws the attention to Government to it.

PRAJA BANDHU.

37. The same paper says that the Secretary of State for India asked for a list of persons, Europeans and natives, who enjoy salaries above Rs. 400 in Government offices. Hopes were entertained that fortune would smile on

PRAJA BANDHU.

native clerks, but the Eurasians will be classed with natives. The Secretary of State will not thus be able to understand the real state of things.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Sept. 4th, 1885.

38. The same paper says that Lady Dufferin has by her efforts to save the lives of Indian females by supplying them with female medical aid earned the gratitude

of the whole nation.

PRAJA BANDHU.

39. The same paper says that from official papers it is apparent that the scarcity has affected about 1,000 square miles in the Burdwan Division, and that about 3,000,000 people are in distress, and still the Secretary of State says that the vernacular papers give exaggerated accounts, and the *Englishman* newspaper says that there has been no famine.

PRATIKAR,
Sept. 4th, 1885.

40. The *Pratikár*, of the 4th September, thinks that Mr. Bolton is perhaps very sorry because he could not do what he pleased with the Tikari estates, and perhaps for that reason he has taken leave for six weeks. The writer asks Government not to send Mr. Bolton to Tikari any more. Mr. Bolton was known to be a very good man, and it pains the writer's heart to be obliged to write against him.

PRATIKAR.

41. The same paper hears that Sir Rivers Thompson's health is improving. This is happy news indeed, but the writer will be happier still if he does not return to Bengal, but goes back to his native country. It will be painful both to the people and to Sir Rivers if he comes back and makes a mess of the administration owing partly to age and partly to ill-health.

PRATIKAR.

42. The same paper says that Srimati Raikisori and her adopted son are in prison. A foreign Judge professing a different religion has sent her to jail without knowing her rank and position in this country. This is worthy of the English Government. But the writer is sorry that the leaders of Hindu society are not moving in this matter.

PRATIKAR.

43. The same paper says that the breach in the embankment at Lalitakundi has not only ruined the ryots and put the Government to loss, but has also made provision dear. The agriculturists are flocking in numbers in the town where they do not get any other employment, except what is afforded by the repairs of the municipal and district roads. Now the question is who is responsible for all this suffering? Attempt is being made to throw the blame upon a poor sub-overseer. If the work could be done by such an officer, why was a highly-paid European Engineer entertained? How many times did he visit the embankments since the waters began to rise? The writer asks Government to remove this officer in order to prevent a recurrence of such loss in future. The writer anxiously waits to see what sort of report is submitted by the Magistrate about the sufferings of the people at the end of his tour of inspection. Government has money for everything else except for the relief of distress.

SARASWAT PATRA,
Sept. 5th, 1885.

44. The *Sáraswat Patra*, of the 5th September, says that many Englishmen, and notably Mr. Digby, hold the British Government responsible for the increasing poverty of India, in spite of the efforts that are being made to raise the condition of the people.

45. The *Grām Vārtā Prakāshikā*, of the 5th September, says that if

Mr. Manson, the Sub-Divisional officer of Kushtea.

Government causes enquiries to be made into the cases noted below, tried by Mr. Manson, the sub-divisional officer of

Kushtea, it will come to learn how justice is administered in the mofussil. The first of these cases is that of Maina Bibi; second of Benode Lal Muzoomdar against the head constable of Kushtea; third of a shop-keeper against the municipal head constable of Koomarcally for bribery. The Magistrate has dismissed all these cases, though there was good evidence to substantiate the charges.

46. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 5th September, says that it is not a

The amalgamation of Calcutta with the Suburbs.

year since the Government of Bengal granted independence to the people of the Suburban Municipality, and within this short time

it wants to take away that independence. The reason is simply this—the secret petition of a number of Europeans and Eurasians has turned the weak brain of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Those who never pay a pice in taxes say that the municipality is doing no good. For the last 20 years Government neglected its duty, and then these hypocritical friends remained silent. But now that the natives are managing municipal affairs, they are exclaiming that the natives cannot manage municipal affairs properly. The Government thinks that the amalgamation of Calcutta with the Suburbs under one scheme of Municipal Government will improve the health of Calcutta. But it is greatly mistaken. Then again, why is Government so anxious to include the Kidderpore Docks within the limits of Calcutta. It wants to benefit the Europeans of Kidderpore at the expense of Calcutta. Lakhs will have to be paid for making improvements round the docks. The people of Kidderpore are in no position to pay the capital to be laid out for the purpose. Government is fully aware of this, and so it wants to include the Docks within Calcutta. The mere amalgamation will not improve the condition of the Suburbs. Money will have to be spent: money not in lakhs, but in crores. The Calcutta Municipality has not credit enough to borrow so much. The Port Commissioners have lost their credit. Even Government does not trust them. As the docks have proved to be the ruin of the Port Commissioners, so the amalgamation will prove to be the ruin of the Calcutta Municipality.

47. The same paper says that the possession of India is one of the greatest sources of the influence of England.

Distrust of natives.

But the English do not feel for India, they

feel only for money. When they are ruling India, it must be admitted that they have conquered it. But history will testify to the fact, that though the Empire has been established by the intelligence of the English, it has not been established by their power but by the power of the natives. The English are deeply indebted to the native soldiers, but they are not treated with the consideration they deserve. People formerly sought by thousands to enter the army, but at present no one cares to enter it. The English have perhaps understood by this time, that this unwillingness is due to the low pay allowed to the sepoys. A proposal has been made to increase the native army by an addition of 27,000 soldiers. But Government does not get men to enlist, and so it proposes to increase the pay of the soldiers. Government has not as yet ventured to arm the sepoys with good guns. Its distrust of natives has increased since the sepoy mutiny. It was this distrust which produced the sepoy mutiny. The writer does not like this distrust. If Government cannot trust the sepoys, they should not be allowed to enter its service. Has Government as yet made any native a commander of a regiment? Is there none among natives who can become such a commander? The

GHANVARA
PRAKASHIKA,
Sept. 5th, 1885.

BHARAT BASI,
Sept. 5th, 1885.

BHARAT BASI.

thing is, the English do not trust natives. The permanance of the British Empire in India depends on the help of the native soldiers, and so these should be kept in better condition. Aspiration raises the character of men. Government by smothering the aspiration of the sepoys is doing a great mischief not only to the people, but also to itself. The writer hopes that Government will take all these things into consideration, and learn to trust the sepoys.

BHARAT BASI,
Sept. 5th, 1885.

48. The same paper wants to know the reason of the simultaneous resignation of a large number of Presidency Magistrates, among whom there are some very respectable men. Is there any secret reason for this?

The resignation of a large number of
Presidency Magistrates.

BHARAT BASI.

49. The same paper hears that the Duke of Connaught has consented to become the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. This appointment may be beneficial to the people of India, for one of the sons of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress will be in a position to see the condition of the people with his own eyes, but it may prove mischievous too, for the company of Anglo-Indians may make His Royal Highness an Anglo-Indian.

The Duke of Connaught.

BHARAT BASI.

50. The same paper says that the number of bad characters has increased in Manbhoom. They have successively put two zemindars to death. Is there no police in Manbhoom?

Bad characters in Manbhoom.

BHARAT BASI.

51. The same paper is sorry to hear that the Viceroy has allowed Sir Rivers Thompson to draw his full pay while on leave. The writer thinks that the Viceroy has not the power to make such a concession. A poor clerk while on leave is allowed only half his pay. But rules are made only for small men; for big officers there is no rule. Perhaps the Viceroy was obliged to make this concession, as otherwise Sir Rivers would have stuck to his office even though he were bed-ridden.

Sir Rivers Thompson's full pay while
on leave.

BHARAT BASI.

52. The same paper says that it is apparent from the Government Resolution on the administration of the Jails of Bengal, that the mortality in the jails of Rungpore and East Bengal is fearfully great. The percentage of deaths in Rungpore is 30, in Mymensing 15, in Julpiguri 16, in Bogra 13, in Purneah 11, in Rajshahye 11 and in Singhbhoom 10. The number is high every year and the explanation is always the same, viz., that the prisoners before they were put in jail were suffering from various diseases. Is it not therefore proper that an independent commission should be appointed to reveal the secrets of the prison-house? The commission should be composed of officials and non-officials unconnected with the administration of jails. The condition of the Rungpore Jail is so bad that one sentenced to three years' imprisonment can scarcely live to come out. Three years' imprisonment in Rungpore means death. Had the ruler of Bengal been an independent and disinterested man like Lord Reay and not a civilian, Bengal would never have suffered so greatly. Here the Governor is indulgent to the oppressors. Is the rate of mortality within the Rungpore Jail the same as that without it? The climate of Rungpore was bad, but it is not so bad now. Had the outside mortality been as great, the district would have been depopulated by this time.

The administration of jails.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 5th, 1885.

53. The *Sanjivani*, of the 5th September, hears that the Superintendent of the Mymensing Police has issued a circular to the effect, that no Hindu police officer under him will be allowed to keep his beard. Government should enquire whether this piece of information is

The Superintendent of the Mymen-
sing Police.

correct or not. The solid ignorance, and vagaries of Superintendents of Police are very troublesome to the people. It will be impossible to live in this country unless the officers are recruited from the educated and the respectable classes. There should be a root and branch reform of the Police Department.

54. The same paper says on the authority of the *Indian Echo*, that

Sir Rivers Thompson on leave.

Sir Rivers Thompson is, according to the rules of the Civil Leave Code, entitled to

receive only half his pay when on leave. But the Government of India has granted him leave on full pay. The Government of India has no power to do this. Has the Government of India acted beyond its powers, or has it previously obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State for India? These are days of retrenchment. The authorities should now set a noble example by reducing their own salaries, but if instead of doing that they try to pocket public money, what will the people of India say? The authorities should consult their conscience in these matters.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 5th, 1885.

55. In the resolution on the Annual Administration Report of the

The resolution on the report of the Commissioner of Burdwan.

Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, says

the same paper, the Lieutenant-Governor has made no mention of the sufferings of the people and of the attempts made by the people to relieve the distress. His Honor is silent as regards death from starvation. He is content with only making a bare mention of the scarcity.

SANJIVANI.

His Honor has said under the head, state of public feeling, that the *Sādhārani* newspaper has ceased to exist. This plainly shows how well are the officers acquainted with what take place in the country. His Honor has not spared pains to abuse the defunct paper *Medini*, whose place is now occupied by the *Nava Medini*. But the newspapers do not care for the praises or abuses showered on them by Government.

The writer is glad to learn that the excise revenue in the Burdwan Division has fallen off. If the famine can save the country from the scourge of drunkenness it will really do some good. The elective system is said to have infused new vigor in the municipal administration. His Honor has thanked the Municipal Commissioners. The writer hopes that Municipal Commissioners throughout Bengal will do their best to make the self-government scheme a success.

56. The same paper hears that in many places in the mofussil, postage

The reduction of the commission for the sale of postage stamps.

stamps are not available, owing to the fact that the commission for selling them has been reduced from two pice to one. This will

cause loss to the Postal Department. The old rate of commission should be restored.

SANJIVANI.

57. The same paper is surprised to find that Sir Alfred Lyall has

Mr. Laidman.

not punished Mr. Laidman for his misconduct, though the High Court has administered a

rebuke to him. This is the reason why the civilians are not mending their ways. This is the reason why their oppression is on the increase.

SANJIVANI.

58. Referring to the establishment of the Sudhasadhini Sabha at

The Subhasadhini Sabha of Jaidebpore.

Jaidebpore in Dacca, one of the objects of which is the preservation of the honour of the oppressed females of India, the same paper

says that it is glad to find that the thing which the people have been anxious to see since the Webb case, is now likely to be an accomplished fact. The Editor has been made a member of a Branch Committee. He asks Bengalis all over India to make him acquainted with any case in which an Indian female may be outraged and oppressed.

SANJIVANI.

He will inform the Sabha about the occurrence of the case and try to have the wicked punished. Oppression is increasing, but now there will be a way to check it.

SANJIVANI.
Sept. 5th, 1885.

59. The same paper learns from the *Statesman* that Mr. Stack, the Superintendent of the Bogra Police, has fined two sub-inspectors and four head-constables for sending upailable cases. Is there none to check the whims of the Superintendent? Why do not the officers who have been fined institute cases against him? Unless oppression is checked, it will ever be on the increase.

SANJIVANI.

60. A correspondent of the same paper writing from Ghatal, describes the wretched condition to which the people of Ghatal have been reduced by the recent floods.

The inundations.

People have lost all their property, many persons have been carried away, men and cattle are perishing for want of food. Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company are supplying the famishing people with *chira* and *murki*.

Another correspondent says that 10,000 bighas of arable land in the Hanskhali thana are under water. The rains laid the low lands under water, and the overflowing of the Churni has laid even high lands under it.

The Editor has learnt from Khamargachhi in Hooghly that several villages are under water. Houses have been submerged and the villagers are living on bamboo platforms. Cattle and sheep have been carried away.

BANGABASI.
Sept. 5th, 1885.

61. The *Bangabasi*, of the 5th September, says that the Lieutenant Governor has at last consented to give relief at the rate fixed by the Famine Code, in the districts of Bankoora, Beerbhoom and Burdwan. His Honor does this not of his own accord, but unwillingly, at the earnest solicitations of others. His Honor has not written anything clearly about the scarcity in his resolution on the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Burdwan, but he has admitted its existence indirectly and in an indistinct manner. Such is the vigilance of the Government of Bengal in the matter of the famine. Government does not commit itself in any way as regards the existence of distress in those parts of the country in which it can no longer be concealed. Who knows what has become of the other parts of the country, complaints from which have not reached Government. Bengal has suffered this year from famine, earthquake, and incessant rains. But the misfortunes of this country do not rest here. The recent floods have laid not only a considerable portion of Bengal, but also a portion of the North-Western Provinces and of Bombay, under water. Immense property has been lost. Human lives have also been lost. The inundations of the Damuda and the Kansai, and the breaking of the embankment at Lalitakundi have caused great distress in Nuddea, Moorshedabad, Jessore, Midnapore, Hughli, Burdwan and Bankoora.

Private and public character.

BANGABASI.

62. The same paper says that at the latter end of the nineteenth century the opinion of the Mlechehas prevail in this country. The Baboos of Bengal following the footsteps of the English, say that the private character of men is sacred, and that it should not be touched in any way. People are to be judged by their public character only. The writer is a Hindu, and he cannot agree with the English in this respect. The country will never prosper until the dangerous and the sinful idea regarding the sanctity of private character has become obsolete. Had it not been for this sinful law relating to private character, Tincowri would not have been hanged. Men with two-fold character would not have been able to induce young widows to leave their homes; men would not have committed theft and dacoity, would not have given bribes, and would not have perjured themselves in the name of

religion. The Penal Code punishes those who criticize such defects of a man's character. But without such criticism, society would go to ruin. This law is not suited to the simple and unsophisticated nature of the Hindus.

63. The *Nava Medini*, a new paper, of the 5th September, says that about 20,000 men in about 5 to 7 thousand

NAVA MEDINI,
Sept. 5th, 1885.

Floods in Ghatal.

families are in distress owing to their houses and property having been destroyed by the floods in Ghatal. The relief works are not being properly carried on by the authorities, owing first to the want of money, second to the employment of only a small number of men in distributing relief. A large number of men, a large sum of money and five or seven boats will be required to relieve the distressed effectually. The writer hopes that the Magistrate will himself inspect the relief operations.

64. The same paper says that the thanas in Midnapore are not properly distributed. Hence arises the necessity of placing some of the villages under one

The re-distribution of munsifies in Midnapore.

thana, under the jurisdiction of one Munsifi and that of placing others under the jurisdiction of another. If an imaginary line be drawn in the same thana to demarcate the boundaries of Munsifi jurisdictions, people will find it difficult to understand to what Munsifi they are to resort to. The people of Gopiballabhpore thana find it difficult to go to Dantun, and that thana should therefore be included in the Munsifi of Midnapore.

NAVA MEDINI.

65. The same paper says that when Government acquires land, a notice is served on the party concerned to come

The acquisition of lands.

to Court and to file objection. The service of this notice is the cause of much oppression. A poor man, five or six cottahs of whose land were acquired, instead of getting anything of the value, had to pay Rs. 5 from his own pocket for the notices. These service fees are realized by the certificate process, and the Magistrate who issues the certificate, is a second Daniel, and knows how to realize money from the poor people.

NAVA MEDINI.

66. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 5th September, says that prostitutes should be removed from the town, and

Removal of prostitutes from near schools and colleges.

especially from the vicinity of schools and colleges. Much mischief is being done by their residence near schools and colleges.

UCHIT VAKTA,
Sept. 5th, 1885.

67. The same paper says that the country will not prosper unless technical schools are not established in different parts of it.

Technical schools.

UCHIT VAKTA.

68. The *Sádhárant*, of the 6th September, says that inasmuch as the reduction of the educational expenditure will in some measure injure natives alone,

Reduction of expenditure.

SADHARANI,
Sept. 6th 1885.

the Lieutenant-Governor has reduced that expenditure by 99 thousand rupees without scruple. He has not at all expressed sorrow for reducing the expenses incurred for native schools. But he has expressed great sorrow that he has not been able to benefit the schools for European and Eurasian boys to the extent he desired, and has given an assurance that the reduction of the expenditure on those schools will not be permanent. Far from increasing the expenditure upon primary education in accordance with the recommendation of the Education Commission, Government has reduced it. The writer is glad that the expenditure upon public works has been reduced by a crore of rupees. But he does not desire that the construction of useful public works should be stopped. He only desires that the waste of money in that department should be put an end to. It is well that the expenditure on various charities has been reduced by two lakhs of rupees.

SADHARANI,
Sept. 5th, 1895.

69. The same paper says that, however hateful may be the habits owing to which many persons become mad, when Government has provided asylums for mad-men, they should be kindly treated. It is a matter of regret that the lunatics in some asylum were not so treated last year. Owing to insufficient accommodation in the Patna and Cuttack lunatic asylums many lunatics had to sleep in verandahs. The Inspector-General has rightly expressed his displeasure at this. Men cannot live in all seasons in verandahs. Men do not keep even beasts in the verandah in all seasons. The lunatics have been treated worse than beasts. If there was not sufficient accommodation, why were not the lunatics transferred to other asylums? Those men for whose neglect the lunatics had to suffer so much should be punished. A simple expression of dissatisfaction will do nothing. One also learns from the last report on the lunatic asylums that the lunatics did not obtain proper food during the year under review. The fact that many lunatics suffered from diarrhoea proves this. The mortality last year was greater than in the year before, probably owing to that reason. The writer hopes that the authorities will attend to the matter.

SADHARANI.

70. The same paper says that because Lord Ripon does not belong to the same party as Lord Randolph Churchill, the latter presented the Indian Budget before Parliament in such a shape as to throw discredit upon Lord Ripon. But Lord Ripon's administration was so honest that, whatever effort Lord Randolph Churchill may make to discredit him, he will not succeed. Lord Randolph Churchill is angry with Lord Ripon for another reason, namely, that he did not show foresight in the affair of the Russian advance. The writer says that because Lord Ripon acted most calmly and cautiously, the English Government has been saved from a great danger. Had Lord Ripon listened to the advice of men afflicted with Russophobia like Lord Lytton, a great flame would have been kindled to-day in India. There is no probability of Lord Ripon's suffering disgrace owing to his action in that matter.

SADHARANI.

71. The same paper says that Mr. Beveridge, in his judgment on the case of the Subordinate Judge of Furreedpore, has in a manner told natives to resist the exercise of unlawful authority by the police. This is a matter of rejoicing. Very few Judges tell natives to resist police oppression. But the natives have no power to resist. The police try to ruin him who opposes it, and Magistrates aid the police in such attempts. For that reason no man now ventures to oppose the police. Mr. Beveridge has not been able to enhance or diminish the punishment of any one concerned in the case. But he has not done the injury to the Subordinate Judge which the Magistrate wanted him to do. The writer waits to see what orders Government passes upon that case.

SADHARANI.

72. The same paper says that, owing to the breaking of the embankment of the Lalita Kuri, the districts of Nuddea, Moorshedabad, and Jessore have been flooded. The inhabitants of those districts are anxious for their lives. Midnapore, Ghattal, and Uluberiah have been flooded, and many people have been washed away. Many people spent two or three days on trees. It is not known what became of them afterwards. The Damooda and the Roopnarain have both assumed formidable shapes. Owing to the embankment of the Damooda being broken, many villages have been inundated. The sufferings of the people know no bounds. The rich and middle classes of the country can give no more money. They have been feeding for the

last few months, the distressed people of Burdwan, Bancoorah, and Beerbhoom and Burdwan. There is no hope of redress if Government does not take pity upon the people.

73. The same paper says that railway oppression caused by the bad arrangements made for the sale of tickets is very great. Tickets begin to be sold only a short time before the starting of a train.

Inconvenience caused by the present arrangements about the sale of railway tickets.

But it is impossible for 400 or 500 persons to purchase tickets during so short a time. Many persons become half dead by being pressed and jostled in the crowd. Many persons also cannot arrive at their destination at the fixed time on account of their inability to purchase tickets on account of crowding. The writer recommends that tickets should be sold not at a fixed time, but all day long.

74. The same paper says that crops have not grown well in at least 300 villages in the Selimabad, Satgachia, and Burdwan thanas for the last three years. The want of sufficient rainfall and the stopping of the Eden Canal this year have made 80,000 people anxious.

75. A correspondent of the same paper says that the Vice-Chairman of the Serampore Municipality recently abused and insulted a municipal clerk for no fault committed by him. The Chairman of the Municipality has expressed his disapprobation of the Vice-Chairman's conduct, and has said that he would warn him against such conduct. But the correspondent is not satisfied with this.

76. Another correspondent of the same paper says that recently Mr. Parker, of the Planter's Agency Company of Shillong, gave a little boy a slap on the face, because he supposed that the boy had chased a drake belonging to him. Some other boys and not that boy had chased the drake. They fled at Mr. Parker's approach. But as the boy who was beaten did not join in the chase, he remained where he was, and Mr. Parker gave him a slap on the face. The boy's father instituted a suit against Mr. Parker in spite of the Deputy Commissioner's forbidding him to do so. Consequently the case has been dismissed without evidence being taken from any side.

77. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 6th September, says that the young Lord Ripon and Lord Randolph Churchill and inexperienced Lord Randolph Churchill has in his Budget speech attacked the policy of Lord Ripon. There is nothing surprising in it, for a narrow-minded man cannot understand the goodness of large-hearted men like Lord Ripon. The noble policy of Lord Ripon had almost removed Russophobia and strengthened the frontiers of India by the friendship of the Amir. But an inexperienced man can not understand this. But experienced men in England say that Lord Ripon understood long before the Russian quarrel broke out that the people of India should be kept contented, and he succeeded to a great extent in gaining that object. The writer thinks that Lord Ripon's policy should be supported in every village and every city of India, to show to Lord Randolph that the people of India love Lord Ripon and hate hypocrites.

78. The same paper says that in India retrenchment means the reduction of useful works and of the small salaries of clerks and mohururs, while the emoluments of Europeans remain untouched, and unnecessary expenditure is incurred at their request. In the Education Department of the Government of Bengal Government has not reduced a pice of the large salaries enjoyed by Europeans. The appointment of a large number of native inspectors and

SADHARANI,
Sept. 5th, 1885.

SADHARANI.

SADHARANI.

SADHARANI.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Sept. 26th, 1885.

DACCA PRAKASH.

professors would have resulted in a large saving, but Government dare not touch the pockets of Europeans. It interferes only with little men. Instead of casting its eyes upon the large civil and military expenditure, it has directed its penetrating eyes towards the Rs. 33,87,000 set apart for the education of 70 millions of men. Even in this matter there is no lack of partiality to Europeans. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot permanently stop the promised aid to European schools. From this it is apparent that the reduction in the native institutions will be permanent. The increase in the military expenditure is sure to be permanent, and so the reduction in many departments is likely to be permanent or the people will be burdened with fresh taxation.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Sept. 7th, 1885.

79. The *Sar Sudhanidhi*, of the 7th September, says that peace with Russia accompanied by the costly arrangements for the defence of India proposed by the Conservatives will be twice as injurious as war. If these arrangements are made the expenditure of the country will increase by four crores annually.

SAR SUDHANIDHI.

80. The same paper says that India may benefit by the India Council if out of its 15 members, seven only are selected from among retired Indian Civilians and eight from among English Statesmen, and if a fresh selection of members takes place on the occasion of a fresh election of members for Parliament.

SAMAYA,
Sept. 7th, 1885.

81. A correspondent writing to the *Samaya* of the 7th September says that scarcity at Bolepore is not at an end. The agriculturists have got work indeed, but the sufferings of the people will not come to an end till Agrahayana. The relief given by Government in the Bolepore thana is scanty. It is a pity that a Christian Government does not feel for the sufferings of the people.

SAMAYA.

82. The same paper says that India is the brightest jewel in the diadem of England. If England loses India she will be reduced to the position of either Spain or Portugal. So she should strain every nerve to retain the possession of India. But what arrangement has she made for the good Government of that country? She has employed a young man without experience to direct Indian affairs. The Tories have been reduced to such a low condition that they could not find another man for the Secretaryship of State for India. Lord Randolph in his Budget speech has condemned the policy of Lord Ripon, and extolled that of Lord Lytton. Lord Lytton's Government does not deserve any praise. The people of India will never forget the way in which Lord Ripon checked the evils which flowed from the evil policy of Lord Lytton. His Lordship established Abdur Rahman on the throne of Cabul and cemented the friendship of the British Government with the native chiefs. Had the discontent created by Lord Lytton continued longer, Lord Randolph would now have had no occasion to speak of India. The English are now compelled to pay crores of rupees because Lord Lytton quarrelled with the Afghans. Lord Ripon understood it fully well, that the safety of the Indian Empire lies in the contentment of the people. The writer can not say whether the Commission for enquiry into the affairs of India proposed by Lord Randolph will ever meet, for no reliance can be placed on the words of a man who can unnecessarily abuse another.

SAMAYA.

83. The same paper says that the high-handedness which, in the present instances, is practised by the Court of Wards in the name of the law, on the Rani of Tikari may be practised to-morrow on another. Especially, as the oppression is sanctioned by the law the Anglo-Indians would be the more likely to practice it. So the people should try their best to have the law amended.

84. The same paper says that the Text-Book Committee was appointed about three years ago. Many respectable men were its members. The Com-

The Text-Book Committee.

mittee has as yet done nothing except the publication of a list. But the power of selecting school books still lies in the hands of Deputy Inspectors. By the favour of these men many small school-masters and clerks in Inspector's offices have become book-makers. In many instances the Deputy Inspectors have pecuniary interests in the sale of these books. In many instances bad books written by relatives of Deputy Inspectors are selected. In many districts the Deputies have book shops in which favourite books are kept for sale.

85. The same paper says that Mr. Lethbridge has become a Knight. His devotion to the Conservative cause has procured him this honour.

Sir Roper Lethbridge.

86. The same paper says there are many budmashes now in Manbhoom. They have recently killed two of the zemindars. They attempted to kill a

Bad characters in Manbhoom.

person employed in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, but have failed. The Deputy Commissioner has after an enquiry made a report that the majority of the people have no means of livelihood, and so they have taken to committing violence. But, asks the writer, in that case why should they kill men who have no money? Government should not remain indifferent in this matter. It should try to check the wicked and protect the good, otherwise a stain will attach to the fair fame of English Government in India.

87. The same paper says that the breaking of the embankments of the Keleghai, the Silai and the Kansai rivers has laid a portion of the Midnapore district under water. People have lost their houses. No news has reached the writer as to the number that have died. Serpents are committing great havoc in the flooded parts.

Floods in Midnapore.

88. The same paper says that the third class passengers are put to great inconvenience at Howrah at the time of purchasing tickets. The arrangements that have been made for booking third class passengers in different places are not sufficient. If a large number of men have to purchase tickets at one and the same time at the same place, inconvenience is sure to result. The writer hopes that the railway authorities will make better arrangements.

Third class passengers at Howrah.

89. The *Samvad Purnachandroday*, of the 7th September, says that sooner or later Russian invasion is supposed by many to be inevitable. But the question is whether native troops are to be increased or European troops. The cost of native troops is much less than that of European troops. But the English cannot completely trust native troops. This is apparent from the events of 1857. But how in the commencement of his administration did Lord Canning treat them? If he had not interfered with their religion, they would not have rebelled.

The increase of the Indian Army.

90. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 7th September, says that earthquakes and scarcity have done much mischief to the people of Bengal. But before

Distress in Bengal.

these calamities are over, Bengal is visited by another still more severe, viz. the inundations in Purneah, Burdwan, Moorshedabad, Howrah, Hooghly, Midnapore and Tirhoot. But what is the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal doing? The real Lieutenant-Governor is in Ceylon and the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor is on the hills. It does not look well for Mr. Cockerell to remain in the hills during a time of such intense distress.

SAMAYA,
Sept. 7th, 1885.

SAMAYA.

SAMAYA.

SAMAYA.

SAMAYA.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
Sept. 7th, 1885.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.
Sept. 7th, 1895.

91. The *Navaribhakar*, of the 7th September, says that Mr. Westmacott wants to introduce new oppressions in jails. He has said:—"I consider that it is better that an able-bodied convict should be unremuneratively employed on short drill, treadmill or crank, than that the sentence of hard labour implied in rigorous imprisonment should not be enforced." The spirits of Howard and Romilly are suffering excruciating agony in heaven at these words. A petty Anglo-Indian Civilian wants to act against the decision of the most sagacious political philosophers. When will this Civilian's insolence cease? Sir Rivers Thompson has not winked at this impertinence of Mr. Westmacott. He has not owing to his characteristic weakness been able to severely censure Mr. Westmacott. But the writer thanks him for protesting against Mr. Westmacott's proposal.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

92. The same paper says that the Russian Government which is called oppressive by the English, treats Russian and Indian prisons compared. prisoners more humanely than the English Government in India. The *Civil and Military Gazette* has recently published an account of a Russian prison for short-time prisoners, in order to discredit Russia before the world. It is well known that short-time prisoners are made to work very hard. But even those short-time Russian prisoners, as appears from the *Civil and Military Gazette's* account, are happier than Indian prisoners. The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"It (the prison) is certainly a place where an intelligent artizan who has 'gone wrong' should amass wealth. In the first place, he receives ten kopecks a day for his sustenance while in retirement."*** "He receives 40 kopecks for one thousand cigarette boxes well and truly made, as much for about twenty pounds of picked oakum, and 30 kopecks for each pair of boots that he turns out. The State appropriates one half of the money, banks one half of the other half for the prisoner against his return to society, and allows him the remainder to spend in prison on tea and similar delicacies. The net gain of the prisoners varies from fifteen to thirty rupees a month, and the prison is worked at a very comfortable easy profit. When a man refuses to make boots, cigar boxes and chairs, he is put on bread and water in solitary confinement, till he sees the error of his ways and begins to pay for his keep. No other punishment is allowed by the rules." After this account the Indian prisons appear as hells. Mr. Westmacott wants to make the prisons still more horrible. Though Sir Rivers Thompson has not consented to this, he has expressed his agreement in the abstract with the general principle laid down by Mr. Westmacott. An expression of agreement of views like this encourages men who ought to be discouraged. No effect is produced by approval and protest, praise and censure mingled together.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

93. The same paper says that upon being taken to task by Lord Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord Hartington for his rude abuse of Lord Ripon, Lord Randolph Churchill tried to defend himself, by the statement that "he had only used the adjectives complained of as expressing the opinion of a large number of the Natives and Europeans in India." The writer has no objection to the Secretary of State's saying that the abusive epithets used by him in speaking of Lord Ripon expressed the opinion of Anglo-Indians. But the writer cannot tolerate his attempt to prove Indians hostile to Lord Ripon. By the large number of natives of whom Lord Randolph Churchill has spoken, he evidently means the zemindars of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, some of whom blamed Lord Ripon from selfish motives and kept away from the movement for universal reception of Lord Ripon. But he is mistaken in considering the zemindars hostile to Lord Ripon. The *Hindu Patriot*, the chief organ of the zemindars, says:—"We feel bound to say that leaving apart his

weak yielding to superior orders, and to the influence of the noxious bureaucracy which surrounded him, Lord Ripon was inspired by the noblest feeling of liberality and actuated by an earnest desire to rule honestly, justly, and in all loyalty to the proclamation of our august Sovereign."

94. The same paper says that Indians could have forgiven Lord Randolph Churchill if he had merely condemned Lord Ripon's frontier policy. But

Lord Randolph Churchill.

Indians cannot believe or forgive the man who condemns the entire policy of the only English Governor who introduced a liberal policy in the administration of India. For this reason the writer says that Lord Randolph Churchill is full of sweet words, but sinister intentions. By proposing an enquiry into the present system of the administration of India, by condemning the indifference of the British Parliament and the British public to India, and by exhorting the members of Parliament to attend to Indian affairs by pointing to the example of Burke, Fox, and Pitt, he has tried to enrol his name in the list of the benefactors of India. He has done all that one should do to prove oneself a well-wisher of India. But he has committed a mistake by making a betrayal of his real mind by condemning the noble policy of Lord Ripon. No one will believe such a friend. The words of politicians, which are full of professions, do not re-assure but alarm Indians.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Sept. 7th, 1885.

95. The same paper says that the tea-planter wants unrestricted freedom in recruiting coolies. The oppressions incident to such unrestricted freedom in the

The Coolie Emigration Act.

recruiting of coolies every now and then come to the notice of the public. The writer has always said that the system of registration should be introduced in the recruiting of every class of coolies. The action of Mr. Binning of Palandu has shown the necessity for such registration. Sir Rivers Thompson sees the necessity for registration, and will be compelled to increase the rigour of the law if the planters do not desist from wrong-doing. Both the Bengal and Assam Governments will have to submit reports to the Secretary of State upon the results of the operation of the Coolie Emigration Act during the last three years. Reports were asked for by the Liberal Secretary of State.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

The writer does not know what the result will be if the reports fall into the hands of the Tory Secretary of State. Greater weight should be attached to the report of the Assam Government than to that of the Bengal Government; while the Bengal Government knows of the oppressions committed in connection with the recruiting of coolies, the Assam Government has to deal with coolies. The advocate of the planters, the *Englishman*, has said:—"Now it is no secret that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is of opinion that Act I might be repealed with little prejudice to either tea-planter or coolie, but it remains to be seen whether Mr. Elliot, who has always shown such a deep interest in the working of the Act, will acquiesce in this view." Sir Rivers Thompson is at the service of the planters. The object of the advocate of the planters will be gained if Mr. Elliot can be won over to their side by threats and friendly words. But the writer does not think that Mr. Elliot will be deluded by such means. Mr. Elliot is thoroughly convinced that the Coolie Emigration Act should not be repealed but amended. Everybody knows that the planters are very selfish.

96 The same paper, referring to the notification issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, to the effect that prisoners for debt will be confined in the Alipore Jail,

Confinement of prisoners for debt in the Alipore Jail.

asks whether the benefit of Habeas Corpus will not be denied to the public under that arrangement.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

SOM PRAKASH,
Sept. 7th, 1885.

97. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 7th September, referring to the order issued by the District Superintendent of Police, Durbhunga, forbidding the public to walk before his house on the ground of interruption of business caused by the reverberation of sound produced by such walking, says that it is not easy to understand when the business of Anglo-Indians is interrupted, and when it is not interrupted.

SOM PRAKASH.

98. The same paper does not approve of the holding of a meeting in Calcutta to protest against Lord Randolph Churchill's unjust censure of Lord Ripon. It thinks that the worthless and hostile statements of the Secretary of State should be slighted. To protest against them would be to increase their weight.

SOM PRAKASH.

99. The same paper, referring to the distress caused in many parts of the province by the recent floods, asks where is the ruler of Bengal at this time of distress? Mr. Cockerell upon being appointed to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor hastened to Darjeeling. Instead of spending his time in festivities, he should try to save the lives of the people. The writer desires that Mr. Cockerell should not like Lord Lytton fill the hearts of the people with grief by spending his time in festivities when they themselves are about to die.

SOM PRAKASH.

100. The same paper says that the English Government will do well not to let Russia see the dissatisfaction of Indians when she is at the gate of India. Lord Ripon arrived in India at a very opportune time, and it is owing to him that the dissatisfaction of Indians has been in a considerable measure removed. It will be a very sad thing if Indians are again dissatisfied by the misconduct of some officials. While Lord Dufferin is busy in devising means to keep Russians out of India, his subordinates are busy in making Indians wail louder. Government should check such officials and oppressive Railway officers and Anglo-Indians.

SOM PRAKASH.

101. The same paper, in a communicated article, says that the Government of India is over head-and-ears in debt. Notwithstanding its vast income, it is entangled in debts on account of undue expenditure. It is a main principle of its policy to support Englishmen. For that reason it employs Englishmen on large salaries to posts, the duties of which can be satisfactorily discharged by natives on smaller salaries. Vast sums of Indian money have been wasted upon the Afghan and Egyptian wars, upon the Rawul Pindi Durbar, and upon preparations for a war with Russia. The Government has also to pay a large sum of money in the shape of exchange duties. A larger sum of money is spent in India upon the different branches of the public service than in England.

SOM PRAKASH.

102. The travelling correspondent of the same paper says that, under the administration of the late Maharajah, Mohurbhunj became a model State among the Gurjat mehals. After the assumption of the administration of Mohurbhunj by Government, everybody hoped that it would prosper exceedingly. But under the administration of the Manager appointed by Government the administration has become worse, the revenue has fallen off, and the Maharajah's family is suffering many inconveniences. The cost of administration has increased. The creation of a few additional posts carrying large salaries has increased the expenditure by Rs. 20,000 annually. Besides this the salaries of the old officers have been increased in order to put an end to corruption. But it should be remembered that even under rigorous British rule corruption has not been put an end to. It

is said that corruption has now become more prevalent among officers in Mohurbhunj. An Engineer has been appointed on a salary of Rs. 200 and two Overseers on salaries of Rs. 40 each to the local Public Works Department. There are besides clerks and mohurirs. The only work of the Engineers is to repair the old palace. The system of collection of revenue has not been improved, only sales for arrears of revenue have become more prevalent. A survey officer on salary of Rs. 200 sits idle. But there is no separate revenue officer. The revenue will surely increase if a competent revenue officer is appointed. The administration of justice is very unsatisfactory.

103. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 7th September, contains an article headed "Lord Ripon and Lord Churchill," from which we extract the following observations:—Not only the people of

Lord Ripon and Lord Randolph Churchill.

India, but many people in England also must have heard with sorrow about the speech in which Lord Randolph Churchill attacked Lord Ripon. The service rendered to British rule by Lord Ripon during his administration was not probably surpassed by anybody except Lord Canning and a few others like him. And the man who has done this great service to the British Empire instead of receiving any royal favour is being wantonly censured by the present ministry. The circumstance is likely enough to break Lord Ripon's heart, and it is probable that he has been deeply pained by this ingratitude on the part of the English nation. Lord Ripon has in the course of a speech recently spoken by him appealed to the people of India to pronounce a judgment upon his administration. If Lord Churchill could at all realize in his mind the extent of dissatisfaction which had been caused among the people by Lord Lytton and the wonderful skill with which Lord Ripon removed it, and if the English nation had the least feeling of gratitude in their heart, no Englishman could ever attack the policy of Lord Ripon's administration. Indeed, the English nation will never be able to make any return for the immense good which Lord Ripon has done to England; and the Editor says that he is afraid lest for the guilt which the England has brought upon itself by thus causelessly attacking a friend and benefactor like Lord Ripon, the power and ascendancy of the British Empire, if not its very existence, should be threatened.

Lord Churchill has charged Lord Ripon with having neglected to take any measures for the defence of the Indian frontier. But what would be the good of defending that frontier if the people of India rose in rebellion? Lord Churchill may not know it, but it is a fact that under Lord Lytton's rule loyalty had well nigh disappeared from the hearts of the people of India if it had not actually given place to thoughts of rebellion. If, leaving the people of India in this frame of mind, Lord Ripon had adopted measures for the defence of the Indian frontier, and Russia had at that time invaded the country, could any amount of military strength have saved the British Empire in India? Lord Ripon did not, as he is charged with having done by Lord Churchill, lessen the military strength or sacrifice the revenues of India. The policy of his administration, on the contrary, made the British Government stronger in both respects. When difficulties with Russia reached a critical condition, and when many people felt almost certain that a war with Russia for India was imminent, the whole Indian population came forward with offers of money and troops to assist the British Government. Does Lord Randolph Churchill know for whose sake the people of India showed so much anxiety for the defence of the Empire? If Lord Ripon had not come to this country, and the fire kindled here by Lord Lytton had not been

ANANDA BAZAR,
PATRIKA
Sept. 7th, 1885.

extinguished, the news of the advent of Russia instead of causing alarm would have caused delight to the people of India, and instead of coming forward to help Government with money and troops, they would have longed for the appearance of Russians in this country in order that they might join them and subvert British rule. That Russians have now ceased to advance towards India is due to Lord Ripon's policy. England's friendship with the Ameer, the presence of Englishmen in Herat, gifts of arms to the Afghans, and the many measures adopted by Government to make India impregnable did not check the advance of Russia, who was all the while counting only upon the aid of the native Indian population. It was Lord Ripon who disappointed this expectation of Russia. In spite of his many extraordinary abilities, Lord Randolph Churchill is young and inexperienced, and seems to attach more importance to party triumphs than to the welfare of the State.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Sept. 7th, 1885.

104. The same paper refers to the distress which has been caused to the people by earthquake and the recent floods. The people believe that these visitations are due to the sins of the rulers. The idea may be laughed at, but it cannot be denied that the sufferings caused by these disasters have been aggravated by the extortionate policy pursued by the British Government in this country. While the people are passing through this period of suffering, Government is busy with Russian affairs and Parliamentary election.

Distress in Bengal.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

105. The same paper says that the news of the somewhat unceremonious treatment accorded to Sir Rivers Thompson by the authorities in Ceylon will probably cause deep pain to Anglo-Indians who dote upon Sir Rivers. But the news will lead the people of Bengal, nay of whole India, to respect the European officials of Ceylon. Considering the character of Sir Rivers Thompson's administration, the weakness of mind and partiality shown by him at every step, the heartlessness shown by him in his rigorous treatment of school boys and in his refusal to show mercy to Tincari Pal and the ridicule he threw upon his Lord, the disrespect said to have been shown towards him by the Ceylon authorities will go to make them an object of regard and esteem not only to the natives of this country but to many Englishmen also.

Sir Rivers Thompson.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

106. The same paper says that the British Government has at length been compelled by fear of Russia to place Native troops armed with Martini rifles in the hands of its native troops—an arrangement which it could not so long bring itself to sanction owing to its distrust of natives. What it has at last done in this matter, it will be ultimately compelled to do also in the matter of the enrolment of natives as volunteers.

Native troops armed with Martini rifles.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

107. The same paper says, with reference to the query of the *Indian Nation* as to whether the Viceroy has the power of granting full pay to the Lieutenant-Governor for the period of his leave without referring to the Secretary of State, that the nation ought to know that laws and regulations are meant for natives and not for Europeans.

Sir Rivers Thompson's pay for the period of leave.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

108. The same paper refers to the statement made by a witness before the jurors holding the inquest into the recent death of a Mahomedan prisoner in the Presidency Jail that many prisoners of their own accord do the work of mehters in the jail. The Editor remarks that this only shows how hard-worked the prisoners are. They are compelled to seek light work however abominable it may be.

Cruelties in the jail.

109. The *Surabhi*, of the 8th September, says that Indian princes are liberally contributing to Lady Dufferin's fund. Already the Maharani of Udaypore

Lady Dufferin's fund.

and the Nawab of Rampore have contributed Rs. 5,000 each and the Begum of Bhopal Rs. 2,000 to the fund. The writer hopes that the object of the fund will be fulfilled.

SURABHI,
Sept. 8th, 1895.

100. The same paper, referring to the probable re-arrival of the Duke of Connaught in India as the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, says that no necessity can be seen for troubling the prince by keeping

The residence of the Duke of Connaught in India.

him in India.

SURABHI.

A meeting to protest against Lord Randolph Churchill's censure of Lord Ripon.

111. The same paper ardently hopes that the proposal to hold a meeting in Calcutta to protest against Lord Randolph

SURABHI.

Churchill's censure of Lord Ripon will be carried out.

112. The same paper, referring to the doubling of the subsidy paid to the Ameer, asks when will Indians obtain the power of preventing such waste of Indian

SURABHI.

Waste of Indian money.

money?

113. The same paper says that it has not yet been able to understand what sort of a man Lord Randolph Churchill is. From one point of view he appears to be

Lord Randolph Churchill.

a Conservative. But the views expressed by him up to this time regarding the Indian administration are not only in accordance with Liberal but also with Radical principles. From the attitude of Lord Randolph Churchill it appears that India will be benefited under him.

SURABHI.

114. The same paper says that Sir Rivers Thompson has reduced the expenditure on those things, whose retrenchment would be injurious to natives.

Reduction of expenditure.

But he has not reduced the expenditure on such things as will injure Englishmen if retrenched. Though the educational expenditure of the Bengal Government is trifling in comparison with the population of the province, Sir Rivers Thompson has reduced that expenditure by Rs. 80,000. He has done so because he is bitterly hostile to the progress of education in the province. When will the province be saved from the hands of Sir Rivers Thompson?

SURABHI.

115. The same paper says that, besides Midnapore, Purneah, Moorshidabad, Howrah, Burdwan and Tirhoot have been flooded. Many persons in these places have

Distress caused by the recent floods.

lost their lives and many have lost their houses and properties. Government should help those people who have become homeless and destitute by reason of the flood. What is Mr. Cockerell doing now? The writer hopes that he will now do his duty. Could Mr. Cockerell have sat silent in this manner if some Englishmen had become destitute on account of the flood?

SURABHI.

116. The same paper, referring to Sir Rivers Thompson's voyage to Ceylon, says that had he possessed common sense as well as a sense of justice, he would

Sir Rivers Thompson.

have benefited India as well as himself by sailing for his own country. For him to rule Bengal in his bad health and old age is as injurious to him as to Bengal itself.

SURABHI.

117. The same paper says that though Sir Richard Garth is still so weak that he cannot walk upstairs without help, he is attending Court. Is not he giving

Sir Richard Garth's illness.

himself trouble in this way only in order to prevent the appointment of Baboo Romesh Chunder Mitter as officiating Chief Justice?

SURABHI.

SURABHI,
Sept. 8th, 1885.

118. The same paper says that though Mr. Laidman has himself admitted that he used to grossly abuse natives from the bench, and though even Anglo-Indian papers like the *Indian Daily News* and the *Civil and Military Gazette*, have censured him for this, he has been pardoned. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces is so senseless, narrow-hearted, and unduly partial to his country men, that he has not ventured to punish Mr. Laidman, though he has admitted his guilt.

SURABHI.

119. The same paper says that the constitution of the India Council is such that India is rather injured than benefited by it. Its members are all Anglo-Indians with narrow views. India has to bear the whole of the expenses for the maintenance of the Council. Owing to the above two circumstances, the writer desires the abolition of the Council. If the Council cannot now be abolished, Indians should try their best to reform it. In order that the Council may be reformed, two Indians versed in statesmanship should be taken from each province of India as members into it.

DAINIK,
Sept. 9th, 1885.

120. The *Dainik*, of the 9th September, says that the floods have caused intense sufferings in Moorshedabad and Midnapore. In Ghatal and other parts of the latter district one-third of the whole number of houses has fallen down. About four to five hundred men are reported to have perished. The Kansai, the Rupnarain, and the Damuda have overflowed their banks. The breach in the embankment at Lalitakundi has caused water to flow into the districts of Moorshedabad, Jessore and Nuddea. A large number of cattle have perished and six to seven thousand men are on the point of death. The *Mirror* says:—"The Collector of Moorshedabad visited the flooded tracts, but we regret to hear that he afforded no help to the suffering people. All Government officers are afraid to ask for help in these days of financial pressure, hence the Collector's helplessness." The writer says that Government is in want, because it is anxious to purchase peace. Under such circumstances, can its faithful servants ask it for money because some men are perishing for want?

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR
Sept. 10th, 1885.

121. The *Samvād Prābhākar*, of the 10th September, says that the Lunatic Asylums of Cuttack and Patna had more lunatics than they could accommodate, and so some of the lunatics were compelled to remain in the verandah. The Inspector-General has expressed his indignation on this account. But mere expression of indignation would not do. The offenders should be punished.

DAINIK,
Sept. 10th, 1885.

122. The *Dainik*, of the 10th September, says that Sir Rivers Thompson has gone to Ceylon on one month's leave of absence, and rumour says that he will extend his leave. Sir Rivers made every arrangement for proceeding to England last year. But greed of money and love of power kept him where he was. Even the climate of Darjeeling did not suit him, and so he has proceeded to the sea. He cannot think of resigning his Lieutenant-Governorship before his term of office expires. The writer has never seen a man who wants to retain his position and his power at the sacrifice of his life. Many are of opinion that the Anglo-Indians, the haters of the Bengalis, do not allow him to resign. They want to retain him in his position for their own purposes. If he is in power they will be able in a short time to modify the municipal law for Calcutta according to their own wishes, and have the liberties of Calcutta curtailed. The writer does not know how far this opinion is correct.

123. The same paper says that there is no law in India to protect girls after the tenth year of their age. No one is allowed by law to have connection with girls

The age of consent for girls.

under ten. After marriage, connection with girls is adultery. But there is no law to prevent girls consenting to their violation after the tenth year of their age and before their marriage, which, in the case of Hindoos, generally comes off at the age of 11, and in that of Mahomedans at the age of 15 or 16.

124. The *Samvād Purna Chandrodaya*, of the 11th September, says that one man is not enough for the inspection of articles of food and of drugs in the city

The Inspector of food articles and drugs.

of Calcutta. He cannot inspect all the shops even once a month. Either his pay should be increased or he should have a travelling allowance of Rs. 50 per month.

125. The *Samvād Bāhikā* says that while the Steamer Pilot was about

Accident to a boat in Balasore and loss of three lives.

to leave the port of Balasore, a small boat containing a few native ladies and gentlemen and some treasure neared it. While about to reach the steamer, it was upset by a rope, which was under the water, being raised above it by the steamer khalasis. The treasure and three lives were lost thereby. The paper regrets that neither the bystanders, nor the steamer officers, attempted to save the struggling passengers. Had they lowered one of the life-boats, there would have been no loss of life. The writer therefore requests Government to take notice of the indifferent and cruel conduct of the steamer authorities. Its contemporary of the *Utkal Darpan* gives the same narrative and is of the same opinion.

126. The *Utkal Darpan* and the *Samvād Bāhikā* give full accounts of the proceedings of the Superintendent of the Orissa Tributary States and his native

The Nilgiri adoption case.

Assistant in connection with the adoption case of Nilgiri, which was conducted in the Balasore town, and which seems to have produced a great deal of excitement among the native public.

127. The *Samvād Bāhikā* speaks highly of the work of the Municipal Commissioners of Balasore, while its contemporary of the *Utkal Darpan* always finds

The Municipal Commissioners of Balasore.

fault with them and longs for the old order of things.

128. The *Utkal Dīpikā* gives the substance of a telegram which was sent to the *Indian Statesman* and *Friend of India* of the 15th August last. The telegram was to the effect that the Uriya Translator to

The Uriya Translator to Government.

Government has a *benami* book-shop, and is the editor of a political journal, named *Sangskaraka and Sebaka*, and that the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cuttack, sells his own books through his official subordinates, and edits an educational journal *benami*. The telegram also contained many charges against the private character of the above officers. The paper then goes on to remark that the charges are serious, and needs investigation at the hands of the superior authorities. In reply to this article, its contemporary of the *Sebaka* reproduces in its columns the apology of the *Statesman*, wherein the Editor of that paper styles the telegram as "injurious," "untruthful," "spiteful," and "unwarranted," and expresses regret in the following terms:—

"We are sorry that through inadvertence they found admission into our columns. The truth is that we receive such a mass of letters from the Mofussil, that it is most difficult for us to eliminate what is worthless from what is of real interest. We do the best we can, and sometimes make a mistake, and publish what we ought to have suppressed."

DAINIK,
Sept. 10th, 1885.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
Sept. 11th, 1885.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
August 27th, 1885.

UTKAL DARPAN,
Sept. 1st, 1885.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
August 27th, 1885.

UTKAL DIIPIKA,
August 29th, 1885.

"I am exceedingly annoyed at the carelessness of my Sub-Editor in allowing that ill-conducted letter you complain of to find a place in our columns at all. I will try to correct the matter editorially." The *Sebaka* then goes on to remark that the above-named gentlemen "are incapable of committing evils that have been ascribed to them," and that the attack made on them is "foul, base and false." The *Utkal Darpan* also finds fault with the *Utkal Dipiká* for its adverse remarks on the above-named gentlemen.

SEBAKA,
August 21st, 1885.

129. All the papers of Orissa are mourning the untimely death of Dinabandhu Mahendra Bahadur, Jubaraj of Dhenkanal, who died of pneumonia at Cuttack on the night of 28th August last, at the age of 20. The *Sebaka* has, out of grief, devoted special columns to a full sketch of the life of the Jubaraj, who had endeared himself to all classes of people in Orissa by acts of charity and other virtues. The *Utkal Darpan* and the *Utkal Dipiká* also mourn his death.

SEBAKA.

130. The *Sebaka*, as also some of its contemporaries, express sympathy with Mr. Grant, Collector of Balasore, who, while working in office, was suddenly struck with a heavy piece of brick, thrown against his face with great force by a Mohammedan criminal. The brick fortunately struck right against the table, near which Mr. Grant was working.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
August 29th, 1885.

131. The *Sebaka* and the *Utkal Dipiká* greatly approve of the arrangements which Mr. Metcalfe has made in connection with the examination of Road Cess Accounts of the Balasore Collectorate. They hope that after the enquiry is over, efficient measures will be adopted to prevent peculation in future.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE.

The 12th September 1885.